

PROCEEDINGS  
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## A NEW PIT VIPER FROM COSTA RICA.

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The "mano de piedra," *Trimeresurus nummifer* (Rüppell), was described from Mexico. I have examined the type, Senckenberg 9544, la. It has been recorded as far north as Zacualtipan, Hidalgo, and Tuxpan, Vera Cruz, and from the states of Chiapas and Tabasco. In Mexico about half the specimens have 25 dorsal scale rows, and the other half have 23 or 27 in approximately equal numbers. The ventrals range from 121 to 135, the caudals from 26-37, there being little or no difference between the sexes.

Specimens quite similar to Mexican ones have been examined from Nicaragua, four (Tuli, Hacienda Rosa de Jerico, Matagalpa); Costa Rica, ten (El General, Monte Redondo, Chitaria, Cariblanco, Peralta, Guapiles and Siquirres); Panamá, one (Pequeni-Esperanza ridge in Chagres basin).

The specimen from Monte Redondo (a locality above and to the south of San Jose, and fairly similar climatically) is a female with 25 dorsals, 126 ventrals, and 28 caudals. Specimens from La Palma, 4500 feet, north of San Jose and in cloud forest, represent an undescribed form, which agrees with *nummifer* in general but has a much higher ventral count. It may be called:

***Trimeresurus nummifer picadoi*, sp. nov.**

*Type*.—U. S. N. M. 37753, female.

Type and only known locality: La Palma, Costa Rica.

*Diagnosis*.—Similar to *T. n. nummifer* but with 146-152 ventrals.

*Description*.—The type is a female with 25 dorsals, 152 ventrals, 33 caudals.

A female with similar data in the Vienna Museum has 151 ventrals, 34 caudals. I am indebted to Dr. Wettstein for the counts. A female with similar data in the British Museum has 146 ventrals, 37 caudals. I am indebted to Mr. Parker for the counts. I have examined all three of these specimens and they do not differ from typical *nummifer* save in ventral count.

It is a pleasure to name this form after my friend Dr. Picado, who has added so much to our knowledge of the poisonous snakes of Costa Rica.

